

**GENERAL NOTES.**

**An Accomplishment of the Red-throated Loon.**—While on the southern end of Puget Sound in November and December, 1914, and particularly on Oyster Bay, Washington, the writer had opportunity of making observations on the Red-throated Loon (*Gavia stellata*). This small Loon is noticeably handier on the wing than *G. imber*, but differs especially from that species in its ability to get under way from a position in the water. When the waves are rolling it must splatter through the crests of a number of them before it gets clear, but from still water the Red-throated Loon can spring into the air and proceed directly into normal flight, an accomplishment in striking contrast to the limitations tradition ascribes to powers of flight in the Loon kind.—W. L. McATEE, *Washington, D. C.*

**The Long-tailed Jaeger in Indiana.**—While collecting along the beach east of Millers, Indiana (near Dune Park), Sept. 21, 1915, I shot an adult male Long-tailed Jaeger (*Stercorarius longicaudus*). The bird was on the beach in the vicinity of a small flock of Ring-billed and Herring Gulls. The Gulls arose out of gunshot and flew out over the lake, but the Jaeger circled around inland as if unwilling to leave the locality, and on concealing myself, he soon returned and was secured. This is, I believe, the first record for this species from Indiana, and I have been unable to find any previous records from Lake Michigan. The specimen is in the collection of the Field Museum.—H. L. STODDARD, *N. W. Harris Public School Extension of Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill.*

**Notes on Hybrid Ducks from Long Point, Ontario.**—Among a number of ducks recently shot at Long Point, Ontario, was an interesting hybrid between *Anas rubripes* and *A. platyrhynchos*. It was an immature male, and every character which normally distinguishes the two species was about evenly merged in this bird. It was large, weighing three and a quarter pounds, and was the second hybrid of the same parentage to have been taken on these grounds. The first was a more mature bird, taken about 1912 (now mounted at the Long Point Club) showing vermiculation in the plumage, which the younger specimen lacks.

A fine adult male European Widgeon was taken here on October 12, 1914, and is also in the club collection.—LOUIS AGASSIZ FUERTES, *Ithaca, N. Y.*

**Early European Widgeon on Long Island.**—On Sept. 12, 1915, a European Widgeon (*Marca penelope*) was observed by the writers on Moriches Bay under the beach meadows at Mastic, Long Island, with three American Widgeon (*M. americana*). It was examined carefully through binoculars in sufficiently good light to make out its gray dark-

tipped bill. The head was chestnut, the sides of the breast cinnamon, and as it flew the white in the wing was of course conspicuous. It was probably an eclipse male. This is a very early, so far as we know, the earliest recorded date for this rare duck. Strangely enough on Sept. 12, 1914, at almost exactly the same spot, a reddish headed bird was observed by the senior writer among about fifty American Widgeon, which were associated with a large flock of Black Duck. This 1914 bird was, however, not satisfactorily determined.—J. T. NICHOLS AND LUDLOW GRISCOM, *New York City*.

**A Record of the Golden Plover (*Charadrius dominicus dominicus*) in the State of Washington.**—This interesting species has never before, to my knowledge, been recorded as occurring in the State of Washington. It gives me pleasure, therefore, to announce the capture of an adult female at Dungeness, Clallum County, Washington. This bird was taken on Nov. 14, 1915, by Mr. F. P. McIntyre, of Tacoma, Wash., who very kindly presented it to me and the skin is now in my collection. Mr. McIntyre informs me that he saw about a dozen other plover resembling this one, but that he shot no more. It is possible that these, also, might have been *dominicus*, but the Black-bellied Plover (*Squatarola squatarola*) is a common visitor to Washington, so I think there is an equal possibility that the other birds seen might have belonged to that species.

Since obtaining the above mentioned specimen Mr. D. E. Brown, of Seattle, Wash., told me of a specimen of *C. d. dominicus* that was taken near there several years ago, but which I think was never recorded. Mr. Brown also saw what, owing to the great amount of yellow on the upper parts, he feels positive was another of this species a year or two ago on the Tacoma Flats. This was in the late spring and the bird was in full breeding plumage. Needless to say that Mr. Brown is well acquainted with *S. squatarola* in all plumages.

It seems very possible that certain of our shore birds are much more numerous as migrants in Washington than is generally believed. The Knot (*Tringa canutus*), for example, is given in the A. O. U. Check-List as rare on the Pacific coast. It is therefore, interesting to note that on May 11, 1913, Mr. Ray Gamble, of Tacoma, Wash., saw them in hundreds at Willapa Harbor, Wash. Mr. Gamble brought back quite a sufficient number to prove the truth of his report. In the spring of 1914, Mr. D. E. Brown found the Knots to be by no means rare.

Another species that has almost invariably reported as rare "on the Pacific coast south of British Columbia, except in Lower California" is the Pectoral Sandpiper (*Pisobia maculata*). I consider this species to be probably a regular fall migrant in the vicinity of Tacoma, Wash. Some years it is common, twenty or more being seen on a morning walk on the Tacoma Flats.

The same thing may be said of the Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*), which is usually recorded as rare on the Pacific coast of the United States. This